

# POCAHONTAS TIMES.

This Paper is Devoted Especially to the Interests of the Farming Class.

VOL. 11, NO. 52.

MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA, FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1894.

\$1.00 IN ADVANCE.

### Official Directory of Pocahontas.

Judge of Circuit Court, A. N. Campbell.  
 Prosecuting Attorney, L. M. McClintic.  
 Sheriff, J. C. Arbogast.  
 Deputy Sheriff, Robt. K. Burns.  
 J. L. Brown.  
 J. H. Patterson.  
 C. O. Arbogast.  
 C. E. Beard.  
 G. M. Kee.  
 Amos Barlow.  
 Geo. Baxter.  
 Geo. P. Moore.  
 Justices: A. C. L. Gatewood, Split Rock—Chas. Cook, Edray—W. H. Grose, Huntersville—Jno. R. Taylor, Dunmore—G. B. Curry, Academy—Thos. Bruffy, Lebelia.

### THE COURTS.

Circuit Court convenes on the first Tuesday in April, 3rd Tuesday in June and 3rd Tuesday in October.  
 County Court convenes on the 1st Tuesday in January, March, October and second Tuesday in July July is levy term.

**N. C. McNEIL,**  
 ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.  
 Marlinton, West Va.  
 Will practice in the Courts of Pocahontas and adjoining Counties, and in the Court of Appeals of the State of West Virginia.

**L. M. McCLINTIC,**  
 Attorney-at-Law,  
 Marlinton, W. Va.  
 Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

**H. S. RUCKER,**  
 Atty.-at-Law & Notary Public,  
 Huntersville, W. Va.  
 Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas county and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

**J. W. ARBUCKLE,**  
 Attorney-at-Law,  
 Lewisburg, W. Va.  
 Will practice in the courts of Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties.  
 Prompt attention given to claims for collection in Pocahontas county.

**W. A. BRATTON,**  
 ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
 Marlinton, W. Va.  
 Prompt and careful attention given to all legal business.

**ANDREW PRICE,**  
 Attorney-at-law,  
 MARLINTON, W. VA.  
 Will be found at Times Office.

**DR. O. J. CAMPBELL,**  
 DENTIST,  
 Monterey, Va.  
 Will visit Pocahontas County, at least, twice a year.  
 The exact date of his visits will appear in this paper.

**DR. J. H. WEYMOUTH,**  
 RESIDENT DENTIST,  
 Beverly, W. Va.  
 Will visit Pocahontas County every Spring and Fall. The exact date of each visit will appear in THE TIMES.

**J. M. CUNNINGHAM, M. D.,**  
 PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.  
 Office next door to H. A. Yeager's Hotel. Residence opposite Hotel. All calls promptly answered.

**J. M. BARNETT, M. D.**  
 has located at  
 FROST, W. VA.  
 Calls promptly answered.

**C. B. SWECKER,**  
 General Auctioneer  
 And Real Estate Agent.  
 Isell Coal, Mineral and Timber Lands. Farms and Town Lots a specialty. 21 years in the business. Correspondence solicited. Reference furnished.  
 Postoffice—Dunmore, W. Va., or Alexander, W. Va.

**M. F. GIESEY,**  
 Architect and Superintendent,  
 Room, 19, Reilly Block,  
 Wheeling, W. Va.

### POCAHONTAS TIMES.

ANDREW PRICE, EDITOR  
 Marlinton, Friday, July 20, 1894.

#### The Natural Result.

The natural result of any election or Convention is that some are left sulky and dangerous, and the cause to which we attribute this result is the inevitable depravity of human nature. Take, for example, the letter in last week's *Greenbrier Independent* written to complain in Lewisburg of things done in Nicholas county. The letter shows the writer as a man hostile to Mr. Alderson, and his complaint is that a well advertised convention, when it met, presumed to express the sentiment of the whole county. It seems very fitting to an outsider that it should do so. Mr. Alderson, according to that letter, gets the whole vote of Nicholas county, and of this the letter leaves no room to doubt. The question then arises whether the writer is a Democratic voter, and if he is, why is his vote not recorded against Mr. Alderson? From what we have heard in Pocahontas, we can readily believe it would not be healthy to live in Nicholas and oppose as popular an idol as Mr. Alderson.

#### The Railway Union.

One of the most noted persons of the hour is Eugene V. Debs, the president of the American Railway Union. This society was organized in Chicago, June 20, 1893.

In reference to membership, it was declared that the members should come together on an equal footing, from the experienced engineer down to a station porter.—Yardmasters, master mechanics, train masters, and, in fact, all officials of similar or higher rank, were excluded from membership.

It was designed to be a federation of classes, which seems feasible, not a federation of organizations, which has not been a success.

Provision was made for lectures on wages, expenses, relations of employer and employed, the moral and financial aspect of strikes.

Then there was a department to promote legislation in the interest of labor, looking to the adoption of laws by State Legislatures and Congress having in view clearly defined mutual obligations of employers and the employed, such as safety appliances to trains, hours of labor, the payment of wages, the rights of the employed to be heard in courts, when they have claims to be adjudicated, and numerous other matters in which partisan policies are to have no part, the common good being the animating purpose. The union has committees on literature, mediation, insurance, finance, and employment.

Mr. Debs has the reputation of being a business man of more than ordinary ability, and is editor of the *Locomotive Firemen's Magazine*. Its aim then seems to be to bring about a state of feeling between employer and employed of mutual interest, not of antagonism. Employers to be as much interested in the well-being of the employed as of their own, and vice versa.

As matters have so far turned out, it seems to have been a wrong method of accomplishing a greatly to be desired object.

In Japan a man can live like a gentleman on \$520 a year. This sum will employ two servants, pay the rent of a house and supply plenty of food.

#### Married.

This account from a daily paper of Cheyenne, Wyoming, of a former Pocahontas boy's marriage comes a little late, but will be of interest to friends yet:

A large number of friends of the contracting parties assembled Wednesday evening at the residence of W. W. Tupper, esq., to witness the marriage of his daughter, Miss Mabel, to Walter Yeager. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. J. A. Johnson of the Methodist church. Miss Jennie Tupper acted as bridesmaid and Wm. T. Hoadley as best man. After the ceremony the guests were invited to an elegant wedding dinner which had been prepared for the occasion.

Many elegant and useful presents were made the young people by admiring friends.

The bride is a beautiful and accomplished lady who is well known in this city. Mr. Yeager is an employe of the Pacific Express Company in this city, and is held in high esteem by all who know him. They will go to housekeeping at once at the corner of East Nineteenth and Maxwell streets.

#### Fair Play for Monroe.

With all due deference to our Pocahontas friends, they have none but themselves to blame for the selection of the State Senator from other counties during the past ten years. In 1890, the nomination by general consent was conceded to Pocahontas county. No other candidate appeared in the field at all, and when the Convention met the Pocahontas delegation was assured that any good Democrat presented by that county would be nominated. But the Pocahontas delegates declined to present a candidate from their county and then and not until then did the Convention offer the nomination to Col. St. Clair, of Fayette. It was thus that Pocahontas county lost her turn because and only because she herself refused to claim it.

Again, in 1892, Pocahontas county failed to present a candidate, but instead cast a majority of her votes for the then incumbent from the county of Greenbrier to succeed himself, thus herself assisting to set aside the rule of rotation under which she now seeks to claim the nomination.

Now notice how different has been the course of Monroe county. In 1888 she put no candidate in the field but cast her vote for a Greenbrier man because it was Greenbrier's turn. In 1890 she joined her sister counties in offering the nomination to Pocahontas, recognizing that under the rule the claim of that county was valid; and only the refusal of Pocahontas to name a candidate kept her from receiving the vote of Monroe, and indeed of the whole district. But when by the rule of rotation Monroe county's turn came in 1892, she presented to the convention a candidate whose name was before that body from start to finish. Not only that, but during part of the balloting she presented another of her citizens, in the hope that if the one be refused the county might be honored in the selection of the other. But in spite of these appeals of Monroe, and in the face of the fact that by the rule of rotation she was entitled to this nomination, it pleased the Democrats of the District to disappoint her hopes, ignore her claims, and bestow the honor upon another county.

That she lost the nomination was not due to her refusal to accept it, as was undoubtedly the case with Pocahontas county. Monroe county now comes to the Democratic party of the District again and asks them to repair the wrong done her in 1892. She believes that, under all the circumstances, her claims are justly superior to those of Pocahontas, and certainly to the claims of Greenbrier, and will be so considered by every thoughtful, fair-minded man.—*Watchman*.

#### HISTORICAL SCRAPS.

Written for the Pocahontas Times.

May the 5th, 1857, the writer paid a visit to the late Major Andrew Crouch, at the time regarded the oldest person in Tygart's Valley.

He lived near the mouth of Elkwater, Randolph county. Among the interesting items he gave us was one in reference to a land title.

Near the old Huttonsville brick church one James Warwick built a pole-cabin, and cleared a potato patch, in virtue of which he claimed the whole bottom contiguous.

John and William White, two brothers, asserted their claim to the same land. It was finally decided to settle the dispute by a fair fight, fist and skull. Mr. Warwick, being a small man, proposed to Joseph Crouch, or rather to his father, to exchange lands with him. He did so, and moved on to the tract. The White's came on soon after to drive him away. After some wrangling it was finally agreed upon to settle the dispute by a fight, provided Andrew Crouch would accept the challenge, Joseph Crouch being somewhat deficient in pluck.

The ground was chosen for the contest, and John White was sent to inform Andrew Crouch of the arrangement. He accepted the challenge and defeated William White. The title was settled and the parties were very friendly ever afterwards.

William White would frequently visit the home of Andrew Crouch, and the Major had a vivid remembrance of the impression White's appearance made upon his youthful mind, as he walked the floor, he was so very tall and portly.

John White fell in the battle of Point Pleasant, and William White was killed in what is now Upshur county.

In the visit to Major Andrew Crouch, May 5th, 1857, this aged man related a reminiscence of his boyhood.

When he was about six years of age his father took him to the corn field, and while the father worked, the little boy sat on the fence. One of his uncles come up in great haste, bringing the news that Lewis Canaan and three children had just been killed by Indians. The two Crouches hurried their families to the home of James Warwick, not far from where the old brick church stood.

In their hurry the Crouch brothers and Warwick seized their guns, to go to the help of the families exposed to the Indians, farther up the river.

They neglected to barricade the fort, and so the little boy and two little girls went out to the branch, and while the boy was washing the blood from his face, caused by his nose bleeding. The little girls became frightened, and without saying anything, ran back into the fort and left him alone. When his bleeding stopped, he went back and found the fort barricaded. The Crouch brothers had been met by some persons from the lower fort, stopped them along, and so their wives and children were left to themselves at Warwick's, to make the best of their perilous situation.

When the boy Crouch came to the fort, he heard his aunt in a loud voice giving orders as if there were quite a number of men in the fort, when, in fact, the force consisted of three white women and one colored man and wife, and some little children. An Indian climbed the roof of one of the fort buildings and set it on fire, after nightfall. The colored man put it out. Then the sta-

ble was fired. The black man said they should not burn his horse. He went out and carefully approached the place. Seeing an Indian by the light, he shot at him, and let the horses out and returned in safety to the fort.

He dared the Indians to come on, and as there seemed to be not more than two or three that showed themselves, it seems they were not disposed to storm the loud but little garrison.

When the barn burnt down and all become dark, the colored woman insisted upon leaving the fort and giving the alarm lower down. She was allowed to do so, and the next day the men came up and moved all farther down, and then the little boy, with eight or ten others, went to bury the slain, Lewis Canaan and his three children.

He says no one wept nor did any seem to be afraid while the burial was going on.

After the funeral the men, seeing no signs of Indians, believed they had withdrawn, and so they disbanded. But late in the evening one Indian killed a man named Frank Riffle, near where the brick church stood, and burned two houses not far away, belonging to Jas. Lackey.

Major Crouch remembers seeing Lackey not very long after the battle of Point Pleasant. He could show the rock on which Lackey sat and sang a war song, then very popular among the mountaineers, in commemoration of that eventful struggle.

In subsequent years Mr. James Warwick moved to Ohio and rewarded his faithful negro with his freedom for his gallantry in saving the fort and the property.

This Mr. Warwick is believed to be the ancestor of the Ohio congressman who represented the McKinley district a few years since.

#### Headwaters.

It is remarkable that so many West Virginia rivers have their sources in the same part of the state. A glance at the map shows that the Greenbrier, and the several branches of Cheat river, head near the line between Pocahontas and Randolph counties. A little to the east in Pendleton county is the head of the North Fork of the Potomac, whose waters eventually find their way to the Atlantic. Gauley rises in Pocahontas and Elk in Randolph as does also Tygart's Valley and Buckhannon rivers, while the West Fork of the Monongahela and the Little Kanawha begin their respective courses in Upshur county, which joins Randolph on the West. The extreme distance between the heads of the rivers named is not over fifty miles, yet many of them flow in different directions, but eventually find their way to the Ohio. The fact that these rivers all head so near together, has probably been noted by others, but it is certainly one of the remarkable features of our state.—*Charleston Gazette*.

The writer above has failed to mention the James, which heads in Highland county, in the territory above named. So distinct is the divide at its head, that on one side of the turnpike a stream can be seen running in one direction to the James and on the other side water running to the Potomac. Elk river comes into Pocahontas and divides in a number of branches known as Crooked Fork, Old Field Fork, Slaty Fork, and Dry Branch. Probably Big Spring Fork should be considered the main prong of the river.

Lancaster, Pa., is credited by the Indianapolis News with being the banner tobacco producing county of the world.